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meks. We cannot be sick, we can have no pain, but

The here is but one disease. These various croups of describes and symptoms, having impurities of the blood for seminan sources, and differing from each other only in described. The seminance of this simple theory, of the unity and identifies of the seminance of this simple theory, of the unity and identifies of the series of the stending troth that theirity years he gaze his whole attention to the composition of a randicine, whose effects should be to remove all the blood of a randicine, whose effects should be to remove all the blood of a randicine, whose effects should be to remove all the blood of a randicine, while the would be to expel them from the body—thus carring the wood of the wood of the series of the war was the series of the whole system. Inaspable of injuring the most tender, we carretted an unit of the most powerful to one the whole system. Inaspable of injuring the most tender, we carretted the same of the most powerful constitution.

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The dectrines of the unity of disease, and of one method of cars, we but the two balves of one great truth; and the existence of this one core, or universal remedy, becomes a rational subject of inquiry, and is susceptible of proof.

The carse effected by the use of BRADERTH'S PLLLS, in the cone shundred and eight years they have been before the public, The curve effected by the use of BRANDETTU'S FILLS, in the one drudged and eight years they have been before the public, here placed their claims to this distinction beyond all questien. Time has established their nuiversal utility and applicability to disease. And as the nedicitic which can cure can also prevent disease, their prudent use during seasons of epidemics and contains their product use during seasons of epidemics and contains the product of the product of the United States can be referred to, who have been restored to health by their use. By no other power than their own inherent virtues could they, for so long a period, have kept favor with the public, and have extended their reputation from continent to continent.

these rouse. By no other power than their own inherent virtues could they, for so long a period, have kept favor with the
public, and have extended their reputation from continent to
continent.

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teeting their sanitary properties in an extensive practice. Their
vision is cases of recent alchees must be observed or experisecond to receive the credit they deserve. I have seen askins
re releved, and gradually give way to their influence. More than
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is in the blood and finds, which has no business there; whatever and wherever the deposit of the morblin matter may have
sever and wherever the deposit of the morblin matter may have
taken place, this medicine having, through digestion, entered
the circulation, penetrates ever recease of the body, and either
expelien causes to be absorbed for expulsion, every unhealthy
perfiche Brandern's Fills are now giver in practice by fortynine bundred conscientious physicians in the United States.
They have found that their patients may take the pills without
remain to the weather or other disturbing causes; their effects,
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at all fleres, being occupied and salurary. The Fills are now daily
developed to the most critical and delicate circumstances, befar
course they do not disturb or shock the animal function, but recentral their are therefore purely vectable. No chemical prodiction enters into their composition. The Branders of the fellows of the follows of the public health.

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# New York Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1859.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. What-ever is intended for insertion must be autherticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publica-tion, but as guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications. Business letters for THE TRIBUNE Office should in all cases be addressed to Horace Greeker & Co.

Our far Western mails begin to come with commendable regularity. Utah dates to the 18th and San Francisco to the 17th are at hand. The news is not important.

Two of the leading measures of the session are now fully under discussion in our State Legislature these bilts there was an animated discussion yester-

No business of importance was done last night by the Common Council. The Tax Levy is yet in the hards of the Conference Committee, but will probably be reported this evening. It is now nearly eleven millions, and is still swelling rapidly.

Not long since, in his famous Duquesne letter, Mr. Buchanan vigorously inveighed against the use of money in elections. It has just been developed by the Naval Investigating Committee that a man who has managed to secure several fat contracts for live-oak timber paid to the Pennsylvania Democratic State Committee, in 1856, about \$16,000 to secure the election of the same Mr. Buchanan who is shocked at the immorality of using money to carry elections.

The Whig State Convention of Virginia met at Richmond yesterday, and nominated WILLIAM L. Goggin as their candidate for Governor. Mr. Goggin is a man of character and ability, and bore a part in the National Councils when Virginia was better represented there than she has been of late years. He served in the House of Reprecentatives from 1839 to 1845, and from 1847 to 1849, when te was beaten by a small majority by his Democratic opponent. Our dispatch states that his nomination for Governor was made with great unanimity and enthusiasm.

Mr. Oplyke's bill to reform the Law Department of this city cuts boldly and deep'y. Mr. Busteed only asked for \$68,500 for his department in 1859, about \$55,000 of which the Common Council are willing to give him. Mr. Opdyke cuts the counsel himself down to \$6,500 per annum at the most, and makes other changes which will bring down the whole service to about \$14,000 a year instead of nearly \$70,000. It is not many years since \$14,000 was amply sufficient to pay a counsel of far higher talent than the present incumbent. M. Opdyke's bill, or comething in the same spirit, should pass without delay.

In the SENATE vesterday, Mr. Bright's Tariff resolution was up, and Mr. Clingman spoke at lergth in opposition. Mr. Simmons replied, when the subject was postponed until to day, Mr. Hunter having the floor. Mr. Seward tried to get up the Indiana Senators case, but failed by one vote. The Cuban bill was then taken up, and Mr. Foot moved to amend that no payment shall be made until the Treaty shall be ratified by the Senate. Mr. Foot and Mr. Pugh occupied the session, Mr. Benjamin having the floor at adjournment.

In the House, the case of the disputed seat of the delegate from Nebraska was faid on the table by six majority. The bill for the almission of

Oregon was debated for a short time, and made the special order for Saturday. During the evening session, Mr. Keim spoke in favor of Protection, and Mr. Taylor of Louisiana in favor of the acquisition of Cuba. Mr. Abbott opposed the latter proposition. After the debate upon the Oregon bill, Mr. Taylor of N. Y. made an expose of the enormous sum paid by the Government for print-

BE THOROUGH:

Mr. Opdyke has introduced into the Assembly a very good bill for the transformation of certain over-grown and pletheric offices, whose incumbents yearly gain fortunes by their fees, into excellent places, which will simply pay very handsome salsries to their possessors, leaving the great mass of their revenues to flow into the public treasury. where they legitimately belong. But, excellent as Mr. Opdyke's purpose evidently is, he has taken too narrow a view of the case, and has made at least two very grave omusions, which we trust the Legislature will efficiently repair, before proceeding to pass his bill, as they most decidedly ought to do. In the first place, the wholesome principle which

Mr. Opd; ke proposes to apply should by no means be limited to the County of New-York. It should be made to reach every official of the State who derives a preposterous income from the fees and perquisites of his office. Especially it should be applied to the Heslth Officer of this port. It is well understood that the fatness of that office bears no sort of propertion to the responsibilities it imposes or the espacity it requires. In fact, next to the shrievalty of New-York, it offers the richest pickings in the State. This must be changed. Give the incumbent a becoming salary; we dare say \$6,000 a year would command the services of men every way competent for the duties; and let the \$20,000 or \$26,000 which it now yields in addition to that sum go into the public coffers. Because the incumbent is sure to be a Republican is only an additional reason for cutting down the extravagant compensation of the place. If we apply this wholesome rule only to offices held by Democrats it will look like punishing our political antagenists rather than asserting a sound principle of public policy.

The other omission of Mr. Opdyke is the Shrievalty of New-York. It has been maliciously said that this office is omitted from his bill by virtue of a bargain between Sheriff Kelly and certain Republicans who have an interest in his profits, but we will not countenance or tolerate such an imputation. We presume that Mr. Opdyke believes that the heavy responsibilities which the Sheriff has to assume toward private parties, preclude the application of the rule to his office. But we think this is a mistake; certainly, there is a large part of the Sheriff's business to which no such responsibilities are attached. For instance, the Supervisors of the County last year paid the Sheriff over \$20,000 for serving jurors' summonses, and this very handsome sum was coupled with no pecuniary liabilities whatever. It is true that this \$20,000 forms only a part of the present yearly profits of the office; but we have no doubt that the \$30,000 or \$40,000, which it is believed to be annually worth in addition, can be carned without the necessity of any other dangerous risk. At any rate, the question is not one to be settled in the private chamber of any member of the Legislature, but by full publie discussion, and authoritative official investigation. If, on positively ascertaining all the facts, and throwing upon the subject all the light which debate in the Legislature and the Press can elicit, it shall clearly appear to be impossible to render the enormous revenue of the Shrievalty in any way beneficial to the Treasury, we will acquiesce in the deplorable secreety; but we cannot let the matter be disposed of in the private manner which the friends of the present state of things and of the

### present Sheriff new propose. NEW-HAMPSHIEE.

New-Hampshire was the last and most difficult the Canal policy and the Registry law. On Elave Democracy. Alone among them, it opposed Gen. Harrison's election in 1840, giving four-fifths the aggregate majority for Van Buren in the only two Free States that voted for him. When John P. Hale refused as her representative to vote for the Annexation of Texas, without some guaranty that Slavery should divide that vast acquisition with Free Labor, the Democratic lenders called a second State Convention and put him off their ticket, though be had been regularly and fairly nominated for the ensuing term. When the Rev. Mr. Atwood, a regular Democratic candidate for Governor, some years later, declared himself in faver of preventing the Extension of Slavery, he was in like manner repudiated and thrown over. Not till the Nebraska Iniquity had aroused the conscience and slarmed the patriotism of the Free States, was the renovation of New-Hampshire offected: but, when she did come, she came like an avalanche, sweeping out of her high places the bold, bad men who had so long abused her confidence, and electing a State Government and full Congressional Delegation of men devoted to Equal and Universal Freedom.

At three several State Elections since that overturn, have the most desperate exertions been made by the condemned and ousted vassals of the Slave Power to regain their lost ascendancy, and each effort has been signally defeated. Again they have rallied all their forces for a desperate ouset at the ensuing Election, trusting not in their own strength, but in their fond expectations of division and disaffection among the Republicans. Some of our candidates, they allege, are not the most deserving or popular; our friends might have presented the names of men who would have inspired more enthuriasm and called out a heavier vote. Hence they chezish confident hopes of beating one or two of our candidates for Congress, if not revolutionizing the State.

These expectations, we trust, are destined to disappointment. It may be that the Republican candidates are not all the strongest men that could have been presented; of this we will not pretend to judge; but we know that the Republicans can only be beaten by their own dissensions or spathy, and that, if they should be thus beaten, their places will be supplied by men who will vote nine times in ten so as to make those Republicans who may now withhold their suffrages from the candidates of their party bitterly rue that course. We know that the lefeat of even one of the Republican candidates for Congress will be a National disaster-will cause the shadow to recede on the dial of our country's progress toward universal righteousness and liberty. We entreat every New-Hampshire Republican to suppress any heart-burnings he may have been tempted to cherish, and to resolve henceforth to do bis utmost to secure a triumph for the cause of Free Labor and Free Men. To this end, all the

will hope that all those exertions should be earnest ly devoted.

The following is the Republican ticket for State Officers and Congress: Election, Tuesday, March For Governor-ICHARDO GOODWIN of Portamouth.

For R. R. Cem'r-ADAMS TWITCHELL of Milan. For Congress, L. GILMAN MARSTON of Exeter. 2. MASON W. TAPPAN of Bradford.
3. THOMAS M. EDWARDS of Keene.

ST. DENIS TO THE RESCUE!

We see that M. Bonaparte, as the malignant Republicars of France style H. I. M. the Emperor or "ce Monsieur," as the Legitimists of the Faubourg St. Germain denominate the same potentate), though a fatalist of the most fatalistic kind, is not above making provision for the contingencies of fate. We do not refer to the precautions he takes against repetitions of Orsini's chemical experiments, though their failure might well confirm him in his creed that "every bullet has its billet;" but to the arrangements he has made for the disposition of what shall remain of him, after fate shall bave got the better of him and of his successors. as they shall successively surrender to the common enemy. He has declared by ordinance, duly promulgated in the Moniteur, that the church of St. Denis shall be hallowed anew, by being made the shrine of his own relice, and of those of his dynasty! It will be odd, indeed, if this do not furnish food for one of the grim jests of which history is full. If it do not, it will be a greater mirscle than the celebrated promenade of the patron saint of his chosen mausoleum, with his head under his arm, like a chapeau bras, a league or more, "arec une grande gravité" (as well he might), depositing it on the place where his church now stands. St. Denis, unluckily, has not proved a very safe

custodian of royal dust and ashes. A greater than the present Bonaparte, even the Uncle of whom he is the putative Nephew, decreed that the clay of his race of Emperors should crumble in the crypts of this saint. And what is odd, the only tenant of those dark chambers, by virtue of his edict, was the elder brother of the present adventurer, Louis, Grand Duke of Berg, who, more fortunate than the surviving son of Hortense, was believed to be not only the Nephew but the Son of his Uncle. At any rate, he was the heir Napoleon had fixed upon to his throne, had be lived and the Austrian match zever been made. The little prince died in 1808, the year Louis Napoleon was born, and was buried under St. Denis, in the vault prepared for the Napoleonic race. But he was permitted but six short years of posthumous preëminence. When the Bourbons came back in 1814, whatever else they might have forgotten, they remembered that a base-born intruder had obtained a lodgment under walls for centuries sacred to the disintegration of royalty. And so they improved their short day, before the Return from Elba interrupted it, in shoveling the poor child into the common churchyard belonging to the church, where he sleeps as sound as if under the grand altar itself.

St. Denis, indeed, as a loyal saint of some fifteen hundred years' standing, might, porhaps, be excused from interfering in behalf of this ignoble interloper, if he had kept good watch and ward over the authentic dust committed to his charge. But he had taken no better care of the pure porcelain clay than if it had been delft or ware of common earth. He interposed no defense what ever between the royal relies confided to him and the violence-offered to them when the Convention decreed, on the 31st of July, 1793, on mo tion of Barrère, that the tombs of the Kings o France at St. Denis and elsewhere should be destroyed, and the lead in which they were lapped run into bullets to be aimed at the enemies of the Republic. In consequence of this decree the vaults under St. Denis were emptied of the bones, ashes and decaying corpses of about a hundred kings, queens, princes and princesses, which were all dumped into a common ditch, to the north of the church, covered with quick-lime, and filled up level with the ground, so that no trace might remain of where they lay. From the dubious askes of Dagobert, down to the undoubted but "unpleasant body" of 1787, luckily for her, only two years before the Revolution broke out, and from Louis XIV., who reigned more than seventy years, to little John I. who reigned only sight days, they were all pitched pell-mell into a hole, with no more regard for their quality than if it had been the Potter's Field that was slearing out.

It is a queer bomily on the vanity of human greatness, the proces verbal giving an account of the doings in conformity with this decree of the Convention. Hamlet might have found plenty of food for moralizing if he had happened to be a looker on at that grave-digging extraordinary. Louis XIV., the Grand Menarque, after seventy years of idolizing and tyranny, knocked about the mazard with a sexton's spade! The skull of Philip Augustie, which could circumvent Cour de Lion, jowled to the ground by a rude knave with a dirty shovel! Philip the Fair and his three sons, the whole House of Valois, John, whom the Black Prince took prisoner at Poictiers, his son Charles, suraamed the Wise for his cunning in chesting his subjects out of their rights, all the Agincourt princes, and Charles VII., who recovered France family from the English, and so on from Charles VIIIt to Louis XII., and Francis I, and his son Henry II., and his grandsons Francis II , the first husband of Mary Queen of Scote, the infamous Charles IX. and Henry III., not less red than he with the blood of Saint Bartholomew, to Henry IV. and all his race, all tumbled promiseuously out of their coffins, and shot, like rubbish, into a pit! "Mere's fine revo-"lution, an we had the wit to see it," and with a vengeance.

Henry IV. was found in a state of perfect prevation, and one would have thought that enough of the traditional love for the good King who wished that every Frenchman had a chicken in his pot. might remain to save him from the commen deem. But he could not be pardoned his hingship; so they set him up on end, and a woman giving him a box on the ear, he fell on his face, and, after being made a show of for a few days, he went to the ditch with the rest of them. Turenne, who was also found in as good condition as when he was buried, near a century before, was the only exception to the general destruction. After various sejournings, he was at last deposited, in 1799, in the Church of the Invalides, where he remains to this day. The royal dames fared no better than their lords and lovers. Isabeau de Bavière Anne of Brittany, Louise of Savoy, Catharine de Medicis, Mary de Medicis, Aune of Austris. Henrietta Maria of England, her daughter Henrietta Duchess of Orleans, Mademoiselle de Montpensier, "la grande Mademoisexertions of true men are needed; to this end we "elle," the Duchess of Burgundy, Maria

Lecrineks, and who not beside, had to leave their energlying in the Abbey," and take their chance in the unhallowed earth without. What could be collected of the remains of Louis XVI. and Marie Autoinette was placed in the empty vauit, after the Restoration, and Louis XVIII. is waiting at the door, according to royal posthumous etiquette, until a successor, never yet arrived, shall come to take his place. On the whole, therefore, we conclude that the probability of the dynasty of the Second of December securing permanent lodgment under a roof which has been so faithless to its former tenants, is not of the grost violent description. But we dare say that great multitudes in France would gladly consent to let it stay there, if it would take speedy possession of the premises, and that they most devoutly pray to St. Penis to take it to his charge.

#### BON TON AT GOOSE CREEK. We are conscious of committing many mistakes

in the management of this newspaper-for to err is not simply human, but, strange and incredible as it may appear to the uninitiate, even editorial. In making our arrangements for the speedy transmission of intellizence from Washington to our own office, we have been betrayed into the blunder of treating, metaphorically speaking, merely with pantalcons, whereas we should also have enlisted some pet of the petticoats. "Our Own" and 'Our Special" are elever fellows snough in their way, but we must-we hope the declaration will not hurt their feelings-we must declare that in the millinery line they are a little deficient. We are afraid that they keep rather ufashionable company, and we are now preparing to transmit to them a letter of rigid instructions, in which, after kindly but firmly rebuking them for wasting so much of their time and our money in banging about the Senate Chamber and the Hall of Representatives, we shall ask them why, with our arrangements upon a reasonably liberal scale, we are left constantly dependent upon our neighbors for the most thrilling intelligence. Lately, we have had nothing from them except accounts of the pecuniary botherations of the house of James Buchauan & Co., Wholesale Dealers in Islands, who are sending round the poor head of the firm with his hat in his hand. We have published this insignificant news with mortification, but it was the best which we could obtain: while our neighbors have been pouring upon a delighted world torrents of sparkling, flashing and prismatic intelligence -how "the girls from the Western States" appear at the Drawing Rooms "with black and blue cotton velvet bodices'-you cannot deceive Jenkins, who knows plush when he sees it-how other ladies are "painted in various modes-by health, by "rouge and [gentlemanly Jenkins!] by tipple"-how the Pike County girls have "faces so white and powdered that one might imagine their mothers, in the absence of any other toilette. had dipped them in a barrel of the best Genesee" -how some of the women are "fat" and some skinny," with " heavily pomaded curls, braids, plaits, ringlets, bands, wreaths, and other insane devices"-Jenkins has evidently dressed hair in his day-for making the " five small loaves and a 'few fishes' (fine metaphor) 'of deficient hairgive satisfaction to the multitude"-how some ladies have "inviting busts,"-how some of the dandles who assisted at a recent Drawing Room prudently oncealed their " want of linen beneath a charitable scarf," for Jenkins knows how these things are done-how Jenkins had the good fortune to meet Miss Liane, and how Miss Lane had the misfortune to meet Jenkins-how (horror of horrors !) there were "no ham sandwiches," which sent Jenkins weeping and supperless to his attic. But there is no rest for Jenkins. He arises early in the morning: he remembers, as he shaves himself by the light of a tallow dip, that Hymen will that day " fire up" his torch. Away goes Jenkins to church, and on this occasion in the pay of another neveraper. He inquires the road to the temple, and, after some difficulty, finds that sacred edifice. A lovely Georgian, captured not by turbaned Turks, but by Mr. IL G .... stands at the altar: somebody tells Jeokins where the altar is, and he immediately makes a note of "her eyes' blue finds her "dimly perceptible through lace and orange blossoms, like a star through a Summer cloud, learing on the arm of the groom-a very gentlemanly looking person!" Fine writer, is lenkins. Then we have Bishop Doane, "in satin surplice and bands." Miss Lane, in "a pea-green hat." Mrs. Gov. Brown, in a "brown silk, stamped"-she might have sunk the shop-"with velvet Sowers." Lady Napier, in a "French velvet bat." Another French hat. A superb carriage dress. Rose-colored brocade. Jenkins oes not say that " all went merry as a marriage bell," which, for him, is rather an odd omission. But there is no rest for Jenkins. The bumming

oird is again upon the wing, with his pen in his beak. And this time he gives us a sect of floral directory to the whole parterre. P. M. G. Brown keeps open house and his gracious lady, &c. &c." Mrs. Slidell "pains" Jenkins by "the impressiveness of her demonstrations of courtesy and complimentary volubility," which is what he a not accustomed to. But we must adopt a more oncise method in giving the Jenkinsian catalogue.

IV.-Mrs. Douglas......Beautiful. V .- Mrs. CLEMENT HILL ..... Dashing. 

-There is no mistake about it. We are many miles behind the times. We must keep a Jenkins. It would be of small use, we fear, to attampt to polish any of our present correspondents. There s a man who writes from Washington to The Boston Journal who is very good-Perley his name is, and a jewel he is-who would suit us, because he sends such beautiful and tantalizing descriptions of "suppers" to his paper; but he, we fear, cannot be had for money. There is nothing for us to do but to insert the following advertisement:

WANTED, A JENKINS !- The proprietors of this WANTED, A JENSINS:—The proprietors of this spaper are desirons of ablaining the services of a first-mate Jensins to reside in Washington, whose does it shall be to give daily reports of Load Naptur's Since Buckles and the condition of Baxica Gen's Callar, with notes of all the Directal Parties, Ballis and Overers Surers taking place in the city. No one need apply who has not had practical exprinces as Plain Cook, Har Tenders and Har Directal exprinces and Plain Cook, Har Tenders and Har Directal exprise on the standard allowance for washing. N. B.—Beor-slacking Novince accomble allowance for washing, with creating the wind continued to the publication of the pipicant.

#### THE SAGE AND THE SOLDIER. There are many and various kinds of legislative

nonsense. There is the felly into which impetuous constituencies will fall of petitioning for the redress of grievances. There is the sheer stupidity which members will sometimes show of presenting the mad memorials of miserable outside citizens. There is the repulsive eagerness with which addleheaded Senators and Representatives will now and then insist upon the reception and reference of these crary documents. When we consider that claimed the said Thomas as his "man" and sub-

ill or weil; that man being bound to exhibit the attributes of his Divine origin, cats but a sorry ag. ure when he acknowledges that he has made a min take; and that what is true of mere m th is, as we rapidly ascend in the scale of being, ma vy times truer of a member of any State Legislature, and aspecially of the Legislature of New-Jersey-when we consider all these things, how incomputable is our gratitude and how immensurable our relief to know, that Providence has vouchasfed to the inexperienced law manufacturers of the Bay State a guide, philosopher and friend. No mere minstrel returned from the war, when the Brigadier Caleb, preserved by Esculapius from the fever and egge and by Vonus from sufficiation in a Mexican ditch, bung his rapier, boots and cross-belt as votire offerings in the Temple of Peace, and marched sturdily, in spite f his broken leg, into the fresh fields and pastures new of political labor. Heavens! upon that sable night, when this brave man, casting aside for a time the implements of Mars, and, shouldering his guitar, went forth to achieve the capture of a beautiful but dusky Helen, what a dark dispensation threatened us, and would have overtaken us, had not the Lady of the Large and Laughing Eyes, grown weary of a celestial, smiled upon a Maconchusetts Mars! She came-she saw-she piliedand she fished him out. Hence, the American

the secret of good government is stubborn after.

ence to the formula "what is written is written."

that true patriotism is a Persian or Medean perso-

verance in what has been done, no matter whother

There is, in Massachusetts, a childish and highly reprehensible dislike of our admirable Fugitive Slave law, based upon a womanish notion of its inhamanity, and a silly admiration of trial by Jury, inherited, with much other rubbish, from the barbarous Angla-Saxons. Now, anybody knowe, who knows anything, that this law is "a permanence," "a settler" among "statutes," a secred offair, which no more requires or even admits amondment than the Ten Commenduents. Of all statutes erected by our venerable Congress, this is the one which has most legibly inscribed upon it " Note me tangere," or "Hands off!" This is the statete which keeps us wound up and going. This is the statute by which not less than one fugaciour negrohas been "rendered up" by Massachusetts to the saivation of our beloved Confederacy. By this statute, politically speaking, we live, and move, and have our being.

Union still remains undissolved, and the crack of

doom, which would follow that fearful fissure, is

postponed until Caleb Cushing and his noble pot of

Roman Cement are no longer numbered among our

terrestrial treasures.

What, then, even in this megrim-ridden age could mislead "Samuel Smith, and eighty-nine others, of Middlefield, Mass," to petition the august General Court to nullify this love of a lawto ask for besotted blacks the privileges of white men-to hint, in spite of the paits snowy show of equity, there were stains of blood-that while it preserved property with rigid justice, it did so at the expense of broken hearts, of blighted hopes, of sundered ties, of lives wrecked, of aspirations crushed, of self-respect spit upon, of manliness vanquished, of pity sneered or smitten into silence, of State pride insulted, of a State soldiery converted into catch-poles and kidnappers, of a State ermine dabbled and muddled, of public peace broken, of private rights violated, of anarchy, confusion lawlessness and brutality? What, pray, would Mr. Samuel Smith and eighty-nine others have? Have they duly considered the desolation, anxiety, bereavement and despair of one affectionate, confiding and soft-souled patriarch of Virginia, when he wakes, after cheerful dreams of flogging and of puddling, to the dreadful consciousness that the dusky light of his eyes, his blackest and most beautiful treasure, his fattest or his fairest possession, has absconded from the inestimable privileges of the whipping-poet, or perhaps from still softer and tenderer franchises -- has run from his uplifted or caressing arms to the cold climate, the short commons, the barbarities and the burdens of New-England? What can relieve him then? Can the saltest tears or the savagest sw ing bring him relief ?

Mr. Cushing has a heart crammed full of sympa thy, and can pity a fellow-creature in such distress He is sagacious too, and he knows of what mischie to this weak and tottering Republic a-desperate Virginian is capable. When S. S. and 89 others, therefore jeopard our institutions, Mr. Cushing rises and says: "Hatred to the Constitution -servile war-another St. Domingo-band of conspirators-William Lloyd Garrison-subsidized tool of England -agitation-aggression-revolution-dam-blood-fire-whizz." How can we. after this, muster courage to tell our trembling readers that the House referred the incendiary petition? But they did it, the madmen did it! And now let us put on our overcoats, and prepare for the Second Deluge!

## THOMAS JEFFERSON.

We have tidings from Virginia of Thomas Jeffeeson. By some strange process of transmigration he has turned up again in the Old Dominion, though in so obscure a way that those desirous of sociag so celebrated a character, are obliged to offer a pecuniary reward for the discovery of his whereabouts. Witness the following advertisement, which we cut from The Richmond Enquirer of Peb.

"RUNAWAY—ONE HUNDRED DULLARD WARD.—The above ceward will be paid for the apprehension and dalivery to Davis & HUNDRASON, in the city of Rickmond, or confined in any juli, so that I get him easie, if taken out of the State of Virginia, and \$50 ff taken in the State of Virginia, for my man Thomas Januardon. He is about II years of age, brown complexion, full head of hair, good seeth, five feet ten inches high, and rather gram countenance.

"John A. Hundrason." "RUNAWAY-ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS RE-

It will be seen from this graphic description that the founder of Virginia Democracy-if this, indeed, he be-has renewed his youth and slightly reduced his stature. In other respects the acco tallies well with what we know of the author of the Declaration. "A brown complexion, full head of " hair, good teeth and rather grum counterace." Anybody might be expected to have a rather grum countenance who belonged to Mr. John A. Hutche son, and was required to contribute his earnings for the reet of his life to the support of that amiable gentleman. And especially anybody who bose the name of Thomas Jefferson, and had intelligence enough to gather from the Declaration of Independence and the Virginia Bill of Rights that he had certain inalienable rights to liberty and the pursuit of bappiness.

Things change, even in Virginia. Eighty-three years ago, had the name of Thomas Jefferson of peared in a newspaper of that Commonwealth coupled with the offer of a reward for the appreheasion of the bearer thereof, the offer would have been made in the name of the British King who